

Visitors' Gallery: Miguel Angel Asturias

Guatemalan Nobel Prize winner is voice of the underdog



Abraham Shlonsky and Miguel Angel Asturias meet at a reception in the Guatemalan Embassy in Jerusalem. (David Harris photo)

MIGUEL Angel Asturias, the 1967 winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature from Guatemala, gave three lectures in Spanish in Jerusalem last week on the Latin-American novel, under the joint auspices of the Hebrew University and the Institute for Cultural Relations between Israel and Ibero-America, Spain and Portugal. A man who has always written about the underdog and revolutionary themes, and whose main concern is Ibero-America, he is over 70 today, yet he established a remarkable degree of empathy with his large and overwhelmingly young audience.

Mr. Asturias' views on international politics conform to those of all good revolutionaries: The Americans should leave Vietnam, but then so should the Portuguese leave their African colonies. Questioned about the role of authors during revolutions, he claims that art in itself is not revolutionary, but evokes revolutionary feelings in people. Asturias feels, however, that today's new themes of violence in Latin America are different from those of his time, and should be taken up by the younger generation of writers of whom there are many.

He admits that there is censorship in Latin-American dictatorships, but stresses that it applies only to the press and not to books (except for Marxist and communist books, which are banned in certain countries). He attributes this differentiation between press and literature to the fact that most dictatorships are run by semi-literate who do not recognize the very serious threat to them which books actually constitute.

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BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS

By ISRAEL SOIFER

INTERNATIONAL Book Year in Israel was launched officially on Friday, April 28. The event serves as a prelude to Hebrew Book Week, which, by tradition, begins today, on Lag, Ba'Omer. In central locations of the larger communities, brightly lit outdoor stands full of books in multi-hued jackets will draw thousands of people to browse — and to buy books at bargain prices. As in former years, the Book Publishers' Association prepared a combined catalogue listing thousands of books at 40 per cent discount; all other books displayed will be sold at a discount of 25 per cent.

Last year, for the first time, bookmobiles carrying representative stocks of books visited ten towns for a day's exhibition and sale. The experiment was successful, and the bookmobile programme is being expanded.

Hebrew Book Week has special significance this year because it is the first nation-wide activity within the framework of International Book Year, sponsored by Unesco. The idea of International Book Year developed from a resolution presented by the Israel delegation to the Tokyo Inter-Asian Unesco Convention in 1966; the aim of International Book Year is to focus attention on the role of books in society. The overall theme is "Books for All."

The Israel national committee for International Book Year includes delegates of the Ministries of Education and Culture, Foreign Affairs, and Commerce and Industry. The literary world, the publishing industry, universities, libraries, the teaching profession, graphic arts, and communications are also represented.

International Book Year in Israel actually began on a modest scale at the end of January, with the opening of an exhibition of books written in Hebrew and produced in Israel since the establishment of the State in 1948. This exhibit was prepared by the Book Publishers' Association in cooperation with the Association of Hebrew Writers and was held in Beit Hamlin in Tel Aviv. The same books were exhibited in Haifa in February and will also be displayed in Jerusalem.

Many activities

The Philatelic Services held a competition for the design of a postage stamp honouring International Book Year. The winning design was prepared by Moshe Faraj of Tel Aviv. The stamp will go on sale during the summer.

The Ministry of Education and Culture has prepared a large variety of school activities related to the theme of IBY and the network of libraries supervised by the Ministry expanded its extension services programme to include meetings with authors and children's story hours.

The country's museums are also observing IBY. In January the International Cultural Centre for Youth in Jerusalem exhibited Unesco's "Art of Writing" show, which was visited by many classes and youth groups. A display of book illustrations is also scheduled by ICCTY, The Museum of Printing Art in Safed is preparing three exhibits: "Three Thousand Years of Hebrew Script," "Development of Printing," and "Book Jackets." These will probably travel to other communities. Later in the year the Israel Museum will have a display of rare illustrated books from its own collection.

The British Council is cooperating in the IBY programme by expanding its programme of exhibitions. The most important of these will be a collection of 500 children's books, and about a thousand volumes relating to the history of the State of Israel since its establishment. Both of these will be shown throughout Israel.

The Book Publishers' Association is planning a second exhibit for Tel Aviv, Haifa, and Jerusalem towards the end of the year. This will consist of books published during the current year.

Youth groups are participating in the IBY programme. The scouts, in particular, have undertaken to set up libraries in their clubrooms.

In presenting the Public Libraries Bill to the Israel Knesset, the Minister of Education and Culture, Yigal Alon, emphasized how fitting it would be to expand and improve the country's library facilities during the year when worldwide attention is directed to the role of books in society.

The communications media—newspapers, periodicals, radio, and television—will play an active role in reporting International Book Year events and in special articles and programmes related to all phases represented by the theme "Books for All."

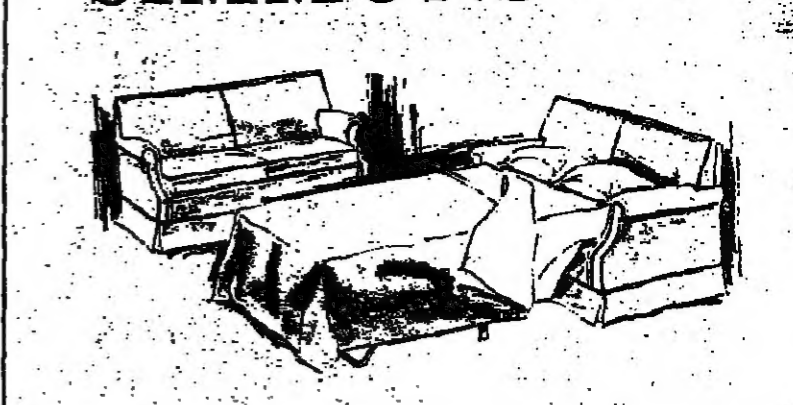
Hebrew writer's plight

The Book Publishers Association is utilizing International Book Year to enlarge the overseas market for books published in Israel. For the first time the recently-established International Promotion and Literary Rights Department of the Association sponsored a collective exhibit of children's books from Israel at the Bologna International Children's Book Fair held at the beginning of April. The same department has been introducing the works of Israel authors to foreign publishers and literary agents. Some contracts for foreign rights have already been signed, and others are in various stages of negotiation.

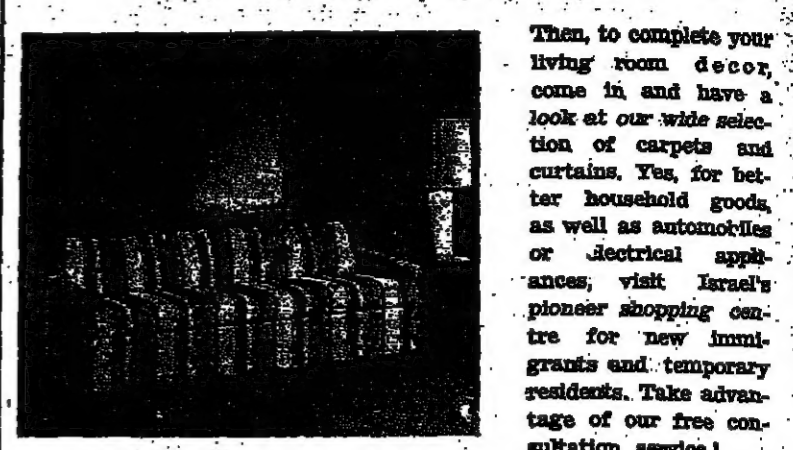
The list of International Book Year activities and projects is certainly impressive. But to what extent will IBY be utilized for an examination and evaluation of the world of books in Israel?

The recent convention of the Hebrew Writers' Association directed itself to the plight of the Hebrew author. Even in the affluent countries of the West few writers are able to earn enough from their writings to support their families. There, too, most writers have to depend on outside work. In Israel, of course, with a limited Hebrew reading public, the problem is exacerbated. In recent years, attempts have been made to find a wider reading public — and thereby also additional income for the author — by selling the translation rights to foreign publishers. But, as the American publisher Marc Jaffe, of Bantam Books, pointed out at a

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Neglect in port work safety

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

In his report on the Ports Authority, the Comptroller examined the management's preparation and execution of investment plans and development budgets, as well as work safety measures in the ports, and found the Authority wanting on all counts.

Among his criticisms:
The material prepared as a guide to making decisions on development projects is not handled according to the Authority's own regulations, and the plans are not usually accompanied by the data required to enable the decision makers to base their rulings on a choice of alternatives, or to evaluate their effects.
Another criticism is that, when capital investments are concerned, there is usually a failure to make advance economic calculations.
The management ought to give an account of the considerations on which they base decisions about the quantities of new equipment to be acquired; they ought to give the reasons for the choice of purchase dates, related to the amount of cargo the new equipment is destined to handle; and they ought to show the expected rate of exploitation, and the effect of the investment on future handling costs.
The Comptroller cites two examples of the purchase of expensive equipment that were effected without proper consideration.

No calculations
In August 1969, the Authority ordered abroad eight electric shore cranes, five of them with a lifting capacity of 25 tons each and three of 15 tons, at a total cost of IL5.5m. L.O.S. The cranes are able to lift 20-foot-long containers, "whose average weight is about 10 tons." Later another four cranes were ordered from the same firm and the total investment rose to IL12m. "From the Authority's documents pertaining to these purchases," says the report, "it appears that no calculations were made prior to the purchase." At a still later date, two container cranes were also ordered, but "owing to the absence of economic calculations and other pertinent analysis, it is impossible to determine what the rate of exploitation of the expensive equipment will be, and whether the decision to order so much equipment at one time was justified."
The Comptroller rebukes the Authority for these practices, which are contrary to its own regulations, and advises it in future to prepare, well in advance, the data which would make clear the need for such capital investments, their size and their timing.
The Comptroller found that the Authority had ordered IL5.5m. worth of equipment a mere three weeks after asking for the required Transport Ministry approval of the outlay, and that it had paid IL5m. on account, before the expenditure was approved.

Work accidents
DURING the 1970/71 financial year, 2,200 work accidents occurred in the three ports, resulting in the loss of 26,700 working days and a financial loss to the Authority of IL5m. The Comptroller notes that while the volume of cargo handled rose by 19 per cent between 1969 and 1971, the number of work accidents during this period rose by 21 per cent. He found that the situation had deteriorated during the past year, with the number of accidents per 1,000 workers rising to



ASHDOD: Not enough control of investment planning and execution.

THE STATE COMPTROLLER REPORTS

400, and to 500 at Ashdod.
As a result of the high exploitation rate of port space and the special nature of the work, which makes for accident proneness, he says, safety considerations ought to be given high priority in the ports, but in fact little has been done by the Authority in this vital field.
"A study of the documents reveals that since the Authority was established in 1961, no comprehensive consideration of safety measures was made until November, 1971, when a discussion took place. The Work Safety and Hygiene Institute, which is the responsible authority in this field, had already offered, in December 1969, to conduct a work safety survey in the ports, but until now the Authority has not accepted the offer, nor has it conducted such a survey on its own."
The Comptroller also discovered that in Haifa port the Work Safety Committee is completely inactive. "This omission, in a port which employs 3,000 men, violates the law and makes it difficult to impress the workers with the need for precautions. We were given no reasonable explanation why the committee, which used to be active under the United Port Services Company, has been in abeyance since the Authority took over cargo handling in the port."

Dangerous cargoes
Furthermore, the Comptroller found laxity over safety measures in the handling of explosives and other dangerous cargoes, in violation of existing regulations. He calls for a meticulous adherence to these regulations in coordination with importers, including the Defence Ministry. He notes that importers sometimes give no advance notice of the presence of explosives in ships due, or else report on their arrival at such a late stage that it becomes impracticable to take the necessary precautions, including the issue of safety clothing to the stevedores.
"We believe that the Authority and its executive bodies must give work safety measures, which have not received sufficient attention, the necessary priority in order to improve the situation at the earliest."
In a postscript, the Comptroller records a study on citrus fruit loading costs and tariffs, made as a follow-up to his last report. He found that the Authority had made no calculations on costs of citrus fruit loading, whereas his own calculations showed that the tariff it charges the Citrus Marketing Board is 25 per cent in excess of actual loading costs. As a result of these findings, the Transport Minister, at the request of the C.M.B. manager, appointed a committee in July, 1970, to examine costs and tariffs. The

committee found that during the 1969/70 season, the Authority's loading costs were in fact 50 per cent lower than the tariff it charged the C.M.B.

COMMENTING on the shortcomings noted by the Comptroller, the Ports Authority explained the absence of documentation on its development plans decisions as due to the participation of all concerned in the discussions leading to the decisions, at which the pertinent data was presented.
The Authority based its purchases of new equipment on forecasts of growth in ports' turnover, and noted that had it not ordered the new shore cranes when it did, it would have been unable to handle container cargoes until the end of this year "and in addition serious difficulties would have arisen in the handling of heavy cargoes in the three ports."
As to its failure to seek the requisite approval for equipment investments in good time, the Authority explained that this had been

due to circumstances beyond its control, and that a delay in purchase for lack of final authorization would have caused big losses to the ports and the country. In the future, it would be careful to place orders only after government approval of the budget, and would consider the proposal for greater detailing of its annual report on the execution of its development budget.
Replying to the Comptroller's charge that too little attention is given to work safety, the Authority "estimates that the professional 'know-how it has accumulated is sufficient' and it had, therefore, not found it necessary to have an outside body conduct a safety survey. The Authority also claimed that safety matters are under constant consideration and had received much attention, with an official in the head office in overall charge of work safety, and with men in charge in each port. They also deal with the subject of dangerous cargo handling, but admit that they are bound by law to reactivate the safety committee in Haifa port.

Knit firm in trouble

By MOSHE ATER
Jerusalem Post Economic Editor

THE world-wide slump in man-made fibres is also affecting Israel industry. This is seen as the prime cause of the present difficulties at Cecil Knits. The company's operations have been reduced to part work. The firm is facing financial disaster, and a court action has been brought against it by Mr. Yitzhak Leventer, its general manager and leader of the minority shareholders, who are requesting its liquidation.

Up to a short time ago, Cecil Knits was considered a show-piece of Israel's textile industry, and one of the few ventures successfully carried out in the wake of the 1969 Jerusalem Conference. It was established by a group of investors controlling the South African Desiree textile concern and another foreign group led by Mr. Leventer, himself an old hand in promoting the Israeli textile industry. Until 1969 he served as general manager of Dimona Fibres and Yeraham Textiles.

U.S. loan
Cecil's modern Ashkelon factory includes yarn texturing, knitting, dyeing and finishing departments. The plant was designed to carry out all stages necessary to turn raw yarn into highly styled, coloured polyester knitted fabric. The plant employs over 500 workers, including several Arabs from the Gaza Strip.
Up to end of 1971, investment in fixed assets amounted to IL28m., of which the share capital provided IL17m. with the rest financed by a capital grant and a loan from the Industrial Development Bank. Sales amounted to about IL60m. in 1971 — the first full year of operation — including approximately \$5m. in exports, mostly to the U.S.
In 1971 the company reached a break-even point, though it suffered a heavy loss due to the dollar depreciation and the appreciation of the D.M. due to its liabilities on ac-



count of machinery purchased from Germany. Its close links with the German concern Glanzstoff AG — which supplies it with the polyester yarn and also with technical know-how — have paved its way during its initial stages. But the dependence on Glanzstoff — which is also a supplier of Desiree — eventually led to the present crisis.

Cecil's rapid expansion of turnover was accompanied by rising financial involvement, and a growing shortage of capital. Marketing setbacks added to its financial strain. In a number of cases, customers complained of late delivery or faulty quality, and refused to pay for the products they ordered.

Chemical fibre
In Europe it is now felt that about 25 per cent of existing chemical fibre capacity is excessive. The situation is further aggravated by the continuing expansion of the Italian share in this production and by the stiff competition being presented by the Japanese. In Britain ICI has announced substantial dismissals in its fibre division. In Germany secret marketing arrangements between leading producers — including Glanzstoff — have been upset by a recent decision of the Federal Cartel Court to impose heavy fines on them for illegal practices.

In such circumstances a new company must command considerable resources in order to be able to compete. At the end of 1971, Cecil's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by IL3.6m.
Glanzstoff was, of course, interested in helping Cecil overcome

these difficulties in order to keep it as a steady customer. It is therefore small wonder that it obliged by granting its supplier's credit to the tune of \$1m. (which seems to have been increased recently). However, it secured itself by getting a collateral cession of some Cecil shareholder rights, enabling it to vote in their stead in certain circumstances. Two Glanzstoff officers were also co-opted to the Cecil management. At the same time negotiations developed — probably due to the strain and the setbacks — between Mr. Leventer, Cecil's general manager, and Mr. Aaron Searl, the company's chairman and head of the Desiree majority group.

This internal tension came to a head two months ago, when Mr. Searl, with the help of votes held by Glanzstoff, carried out a number of changes in the company's articles, capital structure and board of directors. They dismissed Mr. Leventer and appointed a new general manager in his place. The legality of this move is hotly contested by the board and the general meeting could not overrule the validity of agreements which secure his group 50 per cent of the votes (though it holds 35 per cent of the share capital).
The company is said to be losing IL100,000 a day, currently, and both its bankers and its work committee are reportedly pressing for some out-of-court compromise. The Industrial Development Bank is also believed to be acting as a peacemaker. Several meetings took place last week in which representatives of Glanzstoff have participated. It is now hoped that a solution can be found to the present crisis.

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CABINET LOOKS TO NEW CORPORATIONS BILL

(Continued from page one)

They were tabling a discussion of the implications of the Witkon Report on the agenda of Sunday's weekly meeting. The topic would therefore come up on Sunday, in any case. The Ministers were simply bypassed, as a result of Premier Meir's initiative in tabling the matter.

Mrs. Meir asked Justice Minister Zvi Dinstein to present a draft of conclusions for the Cabinet's consideration, on the Witkon Report and its implications. After this had been circulated, the Premier proposed the draft be polished by an ad hoc sub-committee, which returned the draft to the full Cabinet, which passed it by a very large majority (see text). Two Ministers only had reservations, on two points, not of major importance.

(Justice Minister Shaprio was chairman of the ad hoc sub-committee, whose other members were Defence Minister Moshe Dayan, Agriculture and Development Minister Haim Gvati, Health Minister Victor Shemtov, Religious Affairs Minister Zerach Warhaftig, Tourism Minister Moshe Kol and Minister-without-Portfolio Yisrael Galili.)

In its conclusions, the Cabinet took note of Attorney-General Meir Shamgar's announcement that he had handed material over to the police, and had asked the police to launch enquiries into the matter of the Bloomfield papers about oil drilling equipment which former Netivei Neft Manager Mordechai Friedman had bought and sold, and into the matter of irregular foreign currency transactions he allegedly conducted. (The Witkon Report had suggested that both these affairs be probed further.)

Mr. Shamgar, at a press conference on Sunday, declined to discuss the material which the police were using as a basis for its enquiries. He would not be drawn by a question as to whether Deputy Finance Minister Zvi Dinstein's retroactive

conclusions, the unwarranted personal attacks against Dr. Dinstein. Two Ministers felt this phrase was out of place and wanted to delete it from the conclusions, but were outvoted. It was not clear whether the attacks referred to were those made before, during, or after the Witkon inquiry.

A well-informed Cabinet source told *The Post* that the Ministers in the sub-committee had a deliberate purpose in inserting the majority and minority reports on Dr. Dinstein. While they wished to exonerate him from the "grave allegations" about his "integrity," they felt there was room for Mr. Zorea's concern.



JUSTICE MINISTER SHAPIRO

too, regarding the Deputy Minister's alleged administrative shortcomings. However, the source said, the Ministers — particularly Justice Minister Shaprio — were concerned, regarding Dr. Dinstein as well as other issues, with the tricky problem of highlighting minority recommendations without slapping the majority in the face.

"With all the dissatisfaction over a few elements in the Witkon Report, the Cabinet did not want to detract from its high esteem for Justice Minister Shaprio's conclusions, as approved virtually unanimously, and which satisfied me. Had we been told, 10 days ago, that the Cabinet would take up the matter at some early date in the future, there would have been no intense pressure to rush the matter through last Sunday."

Acting Cabinet Secretary Dr. Michael Nir told the press that apart from Justice Minister Shaprio's resignation, Mr. Shemtov had also presented a draft. This was not discussed, Dr. Nir said.

Since the Shemtov draft had been drawn up before Mr. Friedman's resignation, it contained a number of

Authority — a department of the Treasury — was devoid of all statutory powers, he said. The legal status of a State Corporation today was no different from that of any private company. Directors of State Corporations were committing no crime if they flouted Government instructions.

Since 1969, the Moses Report, and subsequently the Barak Report, had called for a new statutory framework controlling all 143 State Corporations, in the form of a State Corporations Authority with teeth. These recommendations were embodied in the present draft now being circulated, which would be tabled

Awareness of the shortcomings in the Report "dawned on" a number of Ministers as they studied it during the week that followed. *The Post* was told. A number of them expected the Justice Minister to put the Report on the Cabinet agenda a week last Sunday. When he failed to do so, and the public and press outcry grew, some Ministers decided to put pressure on Premier Meir by announcing intent to table it.

Health Minister Victor Shemtov was the first to table the matter. "I felt it my elementary duty to do so," he told *The Post*. "I believe my action was instrumental in producing the Cabinet's conclusions, as approved virtually unanimously, and which satisfied me. Had we been told, 10 days ago, that the Cabinet would take up the matter at some early date in the future, there would have been no intense pressure to rush the matter through last Sunday."

out of date elements. Mr. Shemtov's draft called for Mr. Friedman's resignation, and asserted that the Witkon majority's findings left the resignation inevitable, despite the fact that its recommendations held otherwise.

Mr. Shemtov told *The Post* that all the main elements in his original draft, had been embodied in the Cabinet's conclusions.

Before the Cabinet voted on its conclusions, Attorney-General Shamgar explained the draft of the State Corporations Law, which is currently circulating around Government departments, economic and financial institutions, and which the Ministers of Finance and Justice see as the solution to the lacuna in public enterprise administration.

The Witkon Report had stressed that this entire field required review, Mr. Shamgar said: that implementation of laws was more crucial than the laws' mere presence on the statute book; and that State Corporations had to be willing to accept control.

The existing State Corporations



ATTORNEY-GENERAL SHAMGAR

Following is the official text of the Cabinet decision regarding the Witkon Enquiry:

1. After the discussion held by the Government on the report of the Commission of Enquiry headed by Supreme Court Justice Dr. A. Witkon, and of which the members were Aluf (Res.) M. Zorea and Mr. A. Kadir, the Cabinet resolved as follows:

(A) Proper administration, integrity and effective auditing constitute the moral basis of all good government. The qualities of integrity, the ability to conduct proper administration, the willingness to submit to auditing and to comply with its conclusions, are indispensable qualities of all public servants, whether in the Civil Service or in the government corporations. The Government takes note of the fact that the Ministers of Justice and Finance have expressed the view that there is a need to ensure in a special law the proper administration of the government corporations and constant supervision by the Government Corporations Authority.

In the wake of the report of the committee of experts headed by Prof. A. Barak of the Faculty of Law at the Hebrew University, a great many discussions have been held as a result of which, on April 18, 1972, the (fourth) draft of the Government Corporations Bill was circulated among the Ministers.

The Government took note of the statement of the Minister of Justice, that he will table a Government Corporations Bill in the Cabinet by the end of May, 1972.



DR. ZVI DINSTEIN

(B) The Government takes note of the statement by the Ministers of Finance and Justice that until the Government Corporations Act is passed by the Knesset, additional instructions will be introduced — where required — to the regulations for the establishment of government corporations, to further ensure proper administration and effective supervision of the said corporations.

(C) The Commission of Enquiry considered the question of the continuation of Mr. Mordechai Friedman's incumbency in the post of Director-General of Netivei Neft Ltd.

In view of the fact that Mr. Friedman has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted, the Cabinet sees no need to discuss this matter.

(D) The cabinet took note of the statement of the Attorney-General that he has initiated investigations in connection with the matter which arose out of the documents sent by Mr. Bloomfield from Canada and submitted to the Commission of Enquiry, and also in connection with matters related to foreign currency, which were mentioned in the report.

(E) The Cabinet takes due note of the conclusion of the Commission of Enquiry in Article (A) of the summing up, as follows:

"(A) Throughout our enquiry we have found no basis for the grave allegations levelled against the Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr. Z. Dinstein. We revealed that he had been at fault in failing to lay down clear guidelines in the reports which Netivei Neft should submit to the Government Corporations Authority. But

that is only an administrative fault. The allegations made against him in the memorandum of Dr. Neev dealt with integrity, and were entirely without foundation."

The Cabinet also studied the dissenting view of Aluf (Res.) Zorea on the matter, as follows:

"25. I am disturbed by the lack of appropriate supervision on the part of Dr. Dinstein of the manner in which 'Contractal' was liquidated, and with the fact that by his own action, he thereby defeated his purpose of 'qualifying' Netivei Neft as an asset making any recommendation on the basis of this view of mine."

The Cabinet believes that the minority view does not detract from the conclusion reached by the majority on this article.

The Cabinet regrets the unwarranted personal attacks made against the Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr. Z. Dinstein.

(F) The public in Israel has always evinced a great deal of sensitivity on the need for comprehensive and detailed supervision of operations carried out by the Government and public bodies. As a result of the expansion of the organs of supervision and their competence, it has in effect become possible for any citizen to complain about any irregularity, even if he is not personally wronged. The Cabinet views with favour the expansion of the supervisory organs and their effectiveness.

(G) Nobody in our society questions the view that discussion and criticism of a document such as the report of a commission of enquiry is legitimate. It is highly regrettable, however, that on this occasion, the criticism was accompanied by aspersions cast upon the members of the Commission, including aspersions cast upon the constitutional institution of the commission of enquiry, and upon the members of the Commission.

The Cabinet voices regret at such manifestations.

(H) The Cabinet wishes to express its gratitude and appreciation to the members of the Commission of enquiry.

Students demand Neft affair be kept open

The Hebrew University's Student Union on Sunday called on the Government not to let Friedman's resignation close the books on the Netivei Neft affair. The demand was contained in letters which were personally handed to Ministers at the Knesset by Student Union president Dror Zeigerman, "Pi Ha'aton" (the student paper) editor Avraham Gal, and student activist Ya'acov Barnal.

In the letter, the students asked the Government several questions, including whether it planned to open criminal proceedings in connection with the affair and whether the Government made it a practice to accept private contributions for Government offices.

'Protest strike' at Jerusalem Religious Council

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A two-hour "protest strike" broke out at the Jerusalem Religious Council at midday yesterday. The protest was against an interview which the new Chairman of the Religious Council, Mr. Yehoshua Baruch, gave to "Yedioth Aharonot" last week. The strikers claimed that the Chairman had publicly voiced his lack of confidence in other officials of the Council.

Mr. Baruch had told his interviewer, veteran Jerusalem journalist Menahem Barash, that he had changed the locks on the Council's mailboxes and himself personally distributed incoming mail since he discovered that letters were being intercepted and opened, mainly by his Deputy Chairman, Mr. Baruch said that he would continue delivering the mail himself until he found a secretary he could trust.

He said the interception of letters was part of the system which he had inherited. He agreed with the interviewer that the two religious Deputy Chairmen (the those representing the religious parties — Aguda and Poalei Aguda) had protested to him about the new mail arrangement. He was determined to oppose them, however, and to root out the sloth, idleness and unacceptable practices which have characterized the Capital's Religious Council for so long, he said.

Mr. Baruch told *The Post* last night that he had been informed of the strike ten minutes before it broke out. When he walked through the Council's offices during the strike to see its effect, he found that "those I always see at work were working; and in those offices where people are usually absent — they were absent then too." Two handwritten notices pinned on two doors were the only indications that the strike was in progress; an untrained eye would have missed it completely, Mr. Baruch said. (The strike, scheduled from noon to two o'clock, was after the hours assigned for receiving the public.)

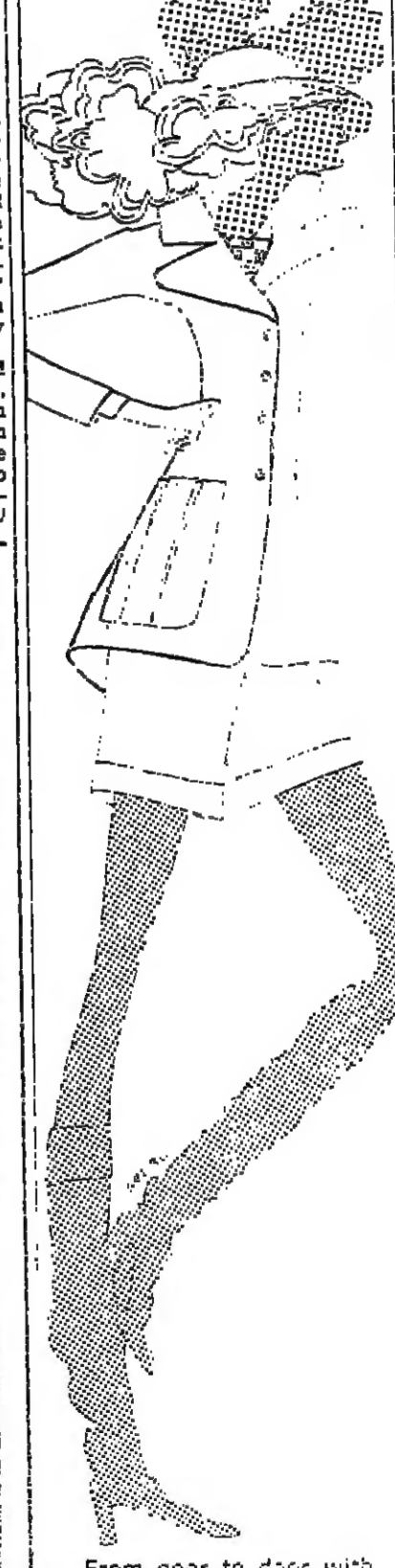


DR. DAVID NEEV

authorization of the foreign currency transaction was also probed. Mr. Shamgar said he had submitted the relevant material to the police before the Cabinet meeting but did not make it clear when. According to one version, the Attorney-General was convinced, some days before the Justice Minister, that a police inquiry must be launched in the wake of the Witkon Report.

In its conclusions, the Cabinet used carefully worded language concerning Dr. Dinstein. While "addressing its attention to the view of the majority on the Witkon Commission, blaming the Treasury's oil field for nothing more than administrative oversight," the Cabinet said it had also considered the minority view which talked of Dr. Dinstein's "unsatisfactory supervision" which had frustrated the Deputy Minister's own intentions. The Cabinet felt the majority recommendation was in no way impaired by the minority view, although it did not state in plain language that it approved any part of the majority recommendations. The Cabinet regretted, in its con-

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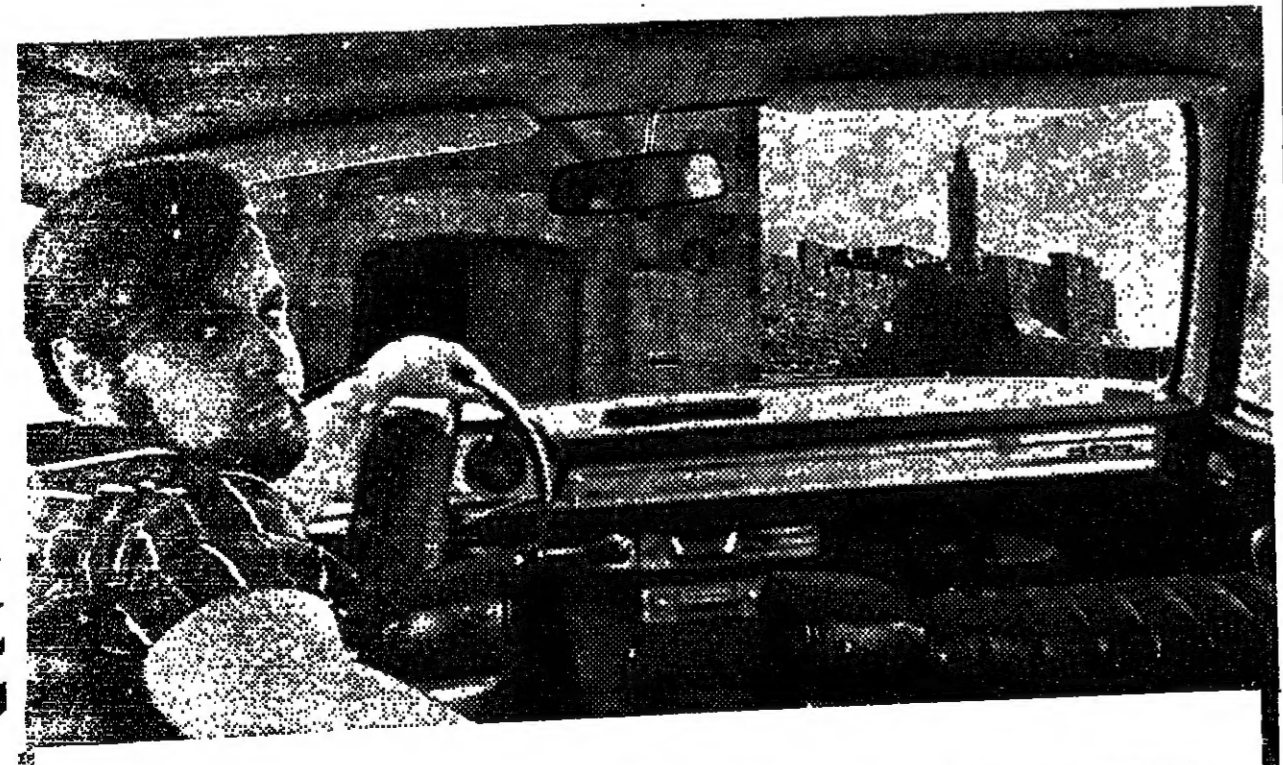
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Dayan offers aid to Beduin outside fence

Defence Minister Moshe Dayan yesterday toured Rafah and its environs and had meetings with several groups of Beduin who had been relocated from areas along the approaches to Rafah where security fencing had been erected. While rejecting all requests from the sheikhs to be allowed to return to the fenced-in areas, he promised assistance with rehabilitation in new locations, compensation for abandoned buildings and wells, and the assurance that everything would be done to facilitate their continued cultivation of the lands that were fenced off.

At one of the meetings, the spokesman for a group of several dozen Beduin, Sheikh Khilio, said they would refuse to accept compensation, or any alternative rehabilitation programme. At another meeting, near Sheikh Zueld, a tribal sheikh thanked the Military Government for its assistance and noted that supplies were coming in regularly. These tribes were not affected by the Rafah fence, and complained that several of the relocated Beduin had

QUANG TRI A 'MAJOR DEFEAT'

Saigon troops retreat, Hue seen next target

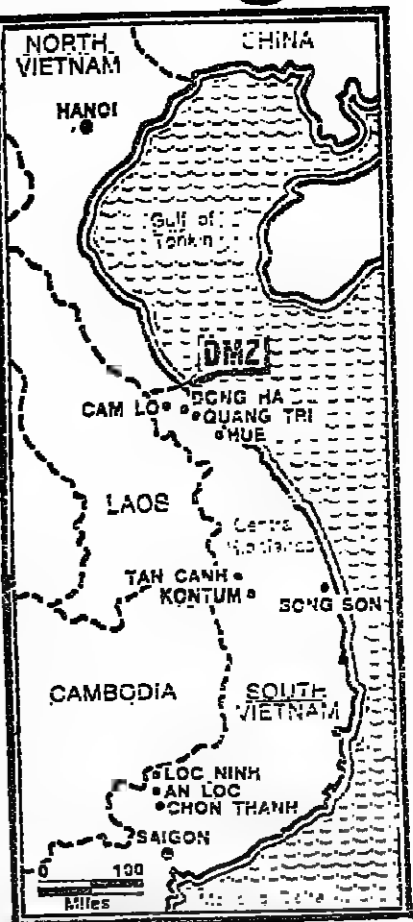
SAIGON. — Battered South Vietnamese troops were forming a new line north of Hue yesterday in an effort to defend that old imperial capital against the Communist general offensive.

Communist pressure on the new defence positions was relatively light, a U.S. officer said. The line is about 26 kms. north of Hue and 56 kms. south of the Demilitarized Zone. The North Vietnamese were moving southward after their victory at Quang Tri.

A senior U.S. officer in the northernmost 1st Military Region called Quang Tri a "major defeat" that "cannot be repaired over as a strategic withdrawal or anything else." He said Communist moves against Hue, 50 kms. south of the last provincial capital, could come at any time. Tens of thousands of refugees and soldiers poured there after fleeing from Quang Tri, leaving the shattered city still burning in places and army in the hands of the North Vietnamese.

Intelligence sources estimated that the North Vietnamese, who took Quang Tri on Monday in the biggest victory of their current offensive, needed six days to regroup and extend their supply lines before an attack on Hue could be launched.

Quang Tri and Hue are generally believed to be the main objectives of the north's offensive, which started five weeks ago. All the South Vietnamese defenders were ordered to abandon Quang Tri yesterday. With the soldiers came a flood of refugees — and yesterday another stream of refugees rode or shuffled south of Hue towards the relatively greater security of Danang and Phu Bai. One hope that Hue could be held lay in U.S. air power, and for the first time in the war, five aircraft carriers were operating off the



TR. were regrouping north of Hue. The U.S. command announced the loss of two more jets in retaliatory raids over North Vietnam and the loss of two planes during a daring air rescue of 80 American advisers from Quang Tri city. Three crewmen were missing and two rescued.

In Washington, a Defense Department spokesman said of the war situation for the first time: "It is obviously a very serious situation." (A.P. Reuter)

STALEMATE ON WAGES

ALTHOUGH three months have passed since the basic agreement on wages was signed by the Histadrut and the employers, it still has not been implemented.

The three per cent wage hike envisaged for 1972, and the agreed minimum wage are hanging fire because little headway has been made in bargaining with the trade unions.

In the plastics and rubber industry an agreement was signed last week, but talks with the metal and textile workers are practically suspended. Other unions hesitate to commit themselves, hoping that time will work in their favour.

The canning workers gave advance notice of a strike to take place in support of their claims which the employers consider excessive. Should this action be countered by a lock-out of the entire food industry — as has been threatened by the Manufacturers Association — the public and economy would suffer.

The Alignment leaders appeal to both labour and management to make a last-minute effort to avoid a showdown. It is therefore understandable, but it is doubtful whether it will be headed unless it is followed by some tangible sign that the Government intends to implement its incomes policy.

Indeed it can be asked why the appeal is so worded as to place equal blame for the present stalemate on both sides. For it is the trade unions which refuse to honour the terms agreed upon by the Histadrut and given full blessing by the Government economic ministers.

The specific claims and grievances put forward by the various trade unions may be justified as far as they go. But the unions insist on achieving more wage rises in addition to the C-o-L allowance, the general wage hike, the individual wage creep, the tax cut which took place last April, and the introduction of a minimum wage which cannot but bring about more upward adjustments.

The added purchasing power thus injected in the market is already making itself felt in rising prices. The C-o-L index has been rising about 1 per cent a month, and its advance may accelerate notwithstanding price controls, larger subsidies to essential commodities, and the intended liberalization of imports. But a greater wage rise will never catch up with this price trend. It will only make things worse especially for wage earners.

The trade unions in this country are used to easy victories over employers, but they may defeat their own purpose if they cause inflation to get out of hand, and force the Government to engineer a slowdown.

Perhaps the best solution would be to let this year pass without signing wage agreements, in order to permit all concerned ample time to reconsider the situation and to open a new page in 1973.

Sisco: Door open for U.S. mediation

By SAM LIPSKI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

WASHINGTON. — Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco said yesterday that despite all the difficulties the door still remained open for the U.S. intermediary role in reaching an Arab-Israeli settlement. But he confirmed that the diplomatic activities were "largely in suspension" until President Nixon's summit talks in Moscow later this month.

Mr. Sisco was speaking to a foreign policy conference of U.S. educators at the State Department. He said that there was a deep sense of frustration in Cairo because no progress had been made in reaching an acceptable agreement, but he added that the Egyptians realized that the military option was not in their interest and carried with it the serious risk of major power involvement.

American officials believe that despite President Sadat's aggressive speeches since he returned from Moscow last week, the Soviet Union's attitude on the resumption of hostilities remains as Mr. Sisco outlined it yesterday.

The Assistant Secretary noted that while the long-term interests of the U.S. and the Soviet Union might be different, they had short-term parallel interest in maintaining the cease-fire.

Mr. Sisco acknowledged that the U.S. has a "special relationship" with Israel but he stressed that "the interests of the United States go beyond any one state in the area."

Deputy Premier Yigal Alon's talks on Monday with Secretary of State Rogers has raised the ire of N.R.P. leader Dr. Yitzhak Rabin. He told party members on Monday night that since the "Alon Plan" had never been discussed in the Cabinet it had no official back-

ing and Mr. Alon had no right to mention it to the U.S. Government. It was absurd to suggest that Mr. Alon was speaking to Mr. Rogers as a private individual and not in his Government capacity, Dr. Rabin said.

He added that the N.R.P. ministers would have to seek an explanation for Mr. Alon's action.

At another meeting, near Sheikh Zueld, a tribal sheikh thanked the Military Government for its assistance and noted that supplies were coming in regularly. These tribes were not affected by the Rafah fence, and complained that several of the relocated Beduin had

Record voting in Judea elections



Picture of candidates being held up in El Bireh as voting for municipal councillors began in Judea yesterday.

By ANAN SAFADI
Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter

A record 87.8 per cent of Judea's over 10,000 voters went to the polls yesterday to choose new municipal councils in 12 towns in the area. No vote was held in the thirteenth town, Hebron, where mayor Sheikh Mohammed Ali Ja'abari was returned automatically, along with his incumbent nine-man council, having remained uncontested.

The vote was held in Ramallah, el-Bireh, Beir Zeit, Etkunya, Beir Zeit, Silwan, Deir Debwan, Bethlehem, Beit Jala, Beit Sahur, Halhoul and Dura.

Yesterday's balloting brought to a close the West Bank municipal elections, the first to be held in the area under Israel administration. The first round of the municipal vote took place on March 28 in Samaria where new town councils were elected in 10 centres.

The official results of the Judea polling is scheduled to be announced this morning by the Arab electioneering committees which were still engaged in counting the votes by late last night in most towns.

Semi-final results were issued late last night in four towns north of Jerusalem. In Deir Debwan and Etkunya the incumbent mayors, Yousef Ghamman and Fakry Ismail were returned to office with most of their former councillors, while in Silwan and Beir Zeit the incumbents were defeated by Moussa Hamdan and Zayadeh Zayadeh.

Late reports indicated that El Bireh Mayor Abdul-Jawad Faleh was leading by a comfortable margin along with his former councillors, while in Ramallah, Beth-

lehem and other towns the situation was still unclear towards midnight, as the main contenders were leading by very narrow margins.

In Beit Jala, incumbent mayor Jabra Khamis ran a poor sixth to newcomer Farah Aara.

Voting yesterday passed without a single hitch. The campaign was supervised by mainly local Arab policemen, who in the larger towns were commanded by Israeli officers.

The turnout was larger in the smaller towns, where over 90 per cent of the eligible voters took part. In the larger towns, mainly Ramallah and Bethlehem, the electioneering was far more intense with candidates and supporters making last-minute efforts.

"We want the voters to be happy," said one candidate to newsmen. In Ramallah, el-Bireh, Bethlehem and its twin neighbouring towns of Beit Jala and Beit Sahur, fleets of private cars bearing portraits of favourites were stationed outside polling stations, which were situated in central schools. Candidates canvassed outside the stations almost throughout the 12-hour vote period which began at 7 a.m.

In Ramallah, candidates passed out tokens including ball point pens carrying their names, while in Bethlehem the contenders offered American cigarettes.

Women did not take part in the elections which were conducted in accordance with Jordanian law, in practice in the area. The law gives the vote only to male municipal taxpayers over 21 years old.

Sadat: 'Make Israel smaller'

CAIRO. — President Anwar Sadat said yesterday his objective was not only to liberate occupied Arab lands, but to "make Israel smaller in size" than it was before the Six Day War.

The Middle East News Agency said Sadat made the announcement during a meeting in Alexandria with naval officers. Sadat was accompanied by Libyan Premier Muammar Gaddafi.

"We shall not be content with liberating our land only," Sadat said. "Our objective should also be to smash Israel's arrogance and bragging and to make Israel smaller in size."

(Israel Radio reported that Tass, the official Soviet news agency, yesterday published the text of President Sadat's May Day speech, deleting from it all references to war with Israel. The text emphasized instead the attack on the U.S., and Sadat's praise for the U.S.S.R. The Soviet version of the speech ends with the sentence: "Egypt will continue with its struggle against imperialism, and will maintain its friendship with the Soviet Union."

(Radio Moscow, to date, has also refrained from mentioning any of the threats Sadat has made against Israel.) (Zevster, UPI)

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'Four powers building global rule system'

By LOUIS NEVIN

LONDON (AP). — China, Japan, Soviet Russia and the United States began building a new global system of great-power rule last year, an authoritative research centre said yesterday. But spreading political violence and small-country nationalism raised threats for future peace.

The International Institute for Strategic Studies said both Peking and Tokyo began emerging in 1971 as superpowers ready to join with the Soviet Union and the U.S. in a new, world-wide concert of major powers.

For the first time since World War II, "a genuinely global system emerged, with two non-white countries firmly among the leaders."

Formation of this "great-power quadrilateral," the institute said in its annual review of world strategy, "was the essential meaning" of President Nixon's surprise ending of the American diplomatic boycott of China with the announcement of his visit to Peking.

Britain's entry into the Common Market gave promise of "the creation of a fifth centre of global significance" the institute said.

Limited anarchy

But political violence in Ireland, Latin America, Africa and Asia and the rising tide of small-power nationalism held a threat to peace in "a kind of limited anarchy," I.I.S.S. said.

The institute specifically mentioned the Irish Republican Army, the Tupamaros of Uruguay and the Cheng Ping Communist guerrilla movement operating along the Malaysia-Thailand border.

President Nixon and his strategy advisers have frequently consulted

the institute which is headed by former Canadian Prime Minister Lester Pearson. Founded in 1958 as a Centre for research into problems of international security, defence and arms control, both the governing council and the staff of the institute are international. It has members in more than 50 countries.

The major centre of great-power rivalry and friction, the institute said, has shifted from Europe to the Eurasian heartland. The Soviet Union deployed 14 more divisions in the area during 1971 to bring its strength along the 5,000-mile border with China to 44 divisions — more than one-quarter of the entire Soviet army. At the same time, 31 divisions were maintained in Eastern Europe.

East Asia

The rise of China and Japan, however, "makes East Asia not only a major new centre of the world balance but also one apparently far less susceptible to the controls associated with the super-powers than Europe has been at any time since the war. East Asia is now an area of potential political mobility for which there is no post-war precedent at the great power level," the survey said.

In Europe, "the central event was the agreement on guarantees for the most vulnerable stake in the cold war, West Berlin. This made a European security conference virtually certain and confirmed West Germany in the Ostpolitik designed to open doors towards eastern Europe and, above all, the other Germany," I.I.S.S. said.

But overshadowing all strategic considerations was the question: "To what extent might a U.S. weary and skeptical of the role of 'world policeman' be replaced on the south-

ern and western fringes of Eurasia by a Soviet Union which showed every sign of cautious but opportunistic politico-military expansion?"

This again was underlined by the Indo-Pakistan war, in which the Soviet Union appeared, perhaps excessively, to enhance its position in South Asia against both the United States and China.

As the American withdrawal from Vietnam continued through 1971, "the fragility of the situation of the remaining forces raised questions" about how long President Nixon's residual commitment to that country could be maintained.

"The change in American policy was, after all, the one common element in the major events of the year, in the Far East, in Europe, and among the financial community of nations. Where the United States under the banner of the Nixon doctrine was heading was a crucial question for the international system and one to which there were no very clear answers. The one certainty was that the era when American domestic politics were dominated by foreign policy had come to an end."

Fuel for conflict

But, although few sources of conflicting interests remained between Washington and Peking since the American withdrawal from Vietnam and partial rundown in Korea, the Soviet Union and China "have plenty of fuel for conflict, both in territory and ideology," the survey said.

So do the U.S. and Japan, possibly because of their high degree of interdependence. One of the motives of American policy towards Japan throughout 1971 seems to have been to shake free of what the U.S. saw as the excessive advantage Japan was piling up, at least economically, from the American protectorate, and to force Japan to face up to its "responsibilities."

The events of 1971, however, offered little or no sign of threatening major wars in the 1970s involving the great powers.

"The nuclear King's Fescue seemed to eliminate that fear. The risk lay elsewhere in the growth of a kind of limited anarchy, made up in part of a growing multiplicity of significant powers manoeuvring on the board, in part of very diverse but widespread social strains, in part of economic confrontation, all of which in conjunction could lead to an oppressive, and possibly in many cases repressive, international atmosphere."

There were signs, the survey said, that the great powers were attempting to bring these outbreaks of anarchy and violence under control, "but 1971 did not provide any conclusive changes in the race between control and anarchy, which was probably the most important issue for the international system."

"This was hardly surprising, I.I.S.S. added, as the problem is one for generations, not decades, and still less single years."



A South Vietnamese marine, left, carries a dead comrade killed in the battle for the provincial capital Quang Tri. On the right, soldiers of the South Vietnamese 3rd Infantry Division fleeing Quang Tri. (AP radiophotos)

CHALLENGE TO FREE SPEECH ON A FORBIDDEN SUBJECT

By CHARLES FOLEY

LOS ANGELES (Otns). — THE vexed question of academic freedom — but with a new twist is again being hotly debated on the campuses of California, where the free speech movement has its origins. At issue is the professional right to unfettered inquiry, without fear of retribution for the voicing of controversial or unfashionable views.

The difference this time around is that the assault on academic freedom comes not from Governor Ronald Reagan and his conservative allies, but from the most liberal elements of the academic community itself.

The target of their anger and distaste is the Nobel Prize-winning physicist, Dr. William Shockley, whose work in genetics has brought him to the belief that black people may be genetically inferior — or, as it is sometimes expressed in America — "less advantaged" than whites.

Last autumn, Dr. Shockley — a professor at Stanford University, near San Francisco — was prevented by black students from addressing a meeting at Sacramento State College. He drew an overflow crowd — the 420 seat auditorium was packed and another 500 students listened on a public address system — but no sooner had he begun to

speak than leaders of the Pan African Students Union seized the microphone to denounce him as a racist. Professor Carol Barnes, who had invited Shockley, also came in for some abuse. A scuffle broke out in the back rows, a professor was hauled over some benches and eyes were blacked. But that was not the end of the affair.

The campus Racial Discrimination Commission censured Prof. Barnes and recommended that she be barred from continuing the course she teaches in "intercultural relations." Next, Prof. Barnes was ticked off by the college president and two other top administrators and asked to withdraw from her class.

Scary name

"I refused," says Prof. Barnes, a sociologist, who describes herself as "pretty liberal." Her belief was that many black students out of the 700 at the college really wanted to hear Dr. Shockley. "If they see him, if they hear his arguments, they can deal with them. At present, he's just a scary name in the newspapers."

Though the reaction plainly went further than she expected, Prof. Barnes cannot have been altogether surprised by the disturbance her attempts to broach a forbidden topic have provoked. Dr. Shockley has been making pleas for the ra-

tional discussion of the question for some five years now, and this is not the first time he has been attacked. Last September, at a meeting of the American Psychological Association, a colleague labelled him a "fascist" and a "paranoid," and demanded his expulsion from Stanford University. Dr. Shockley's response was to say that he hoped he was wrong, and would "thank God" if he was. But he denied that his handling of the evidence was in any way scientifically misleading.

Shockley is not alone in espousing this theory; a growing number of reputable scientists are suggesting that there is a difference in intelligence between races, and that it is inherited. A detailed study made by sociologists in 1964 of the inequities in U.S. schools found that the performance of blacks at every age fell below that of whites. Was this to be blamed on the general inferiority of black schools and the miseries and hopelessness of ghetto life? On the centuries of slavery, and the breakdown of black family life?

Genetic variations

There was uproar when Dr. Arthur Jensen, an educational psychology professor at the University of California made the first suggestion that differences in performance resulted from genetic variations. His resignation was demanded, and the

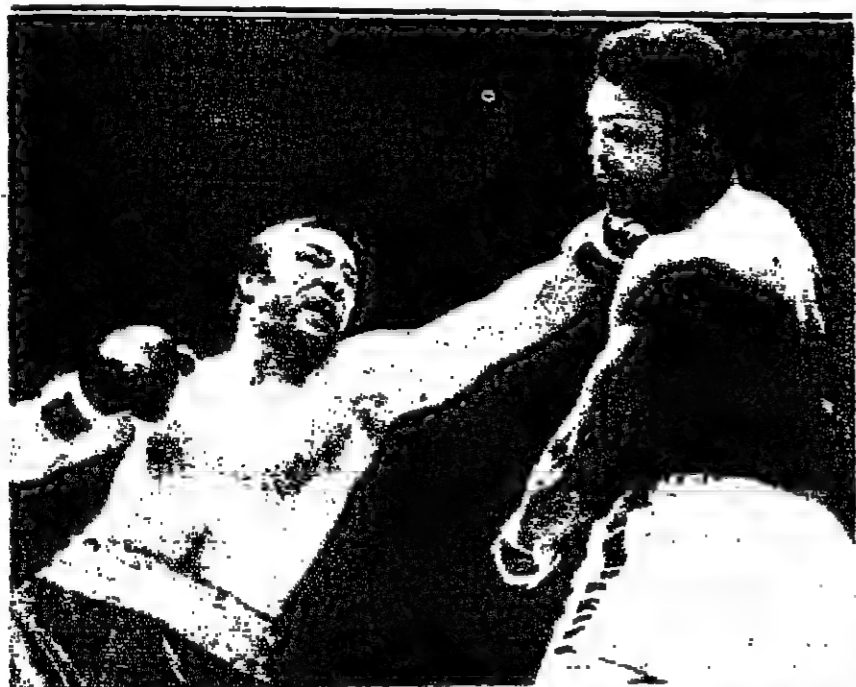
Harvard Educational Review, which had published the paper, was panicked into refusing to supply reprints — even to Dr. Jensen.

Next, Harvard psychology professor Dr. Robert Herrnstein joined the controversy with a paper that summed up various arguments and reached the conclusion that approximately 80 per cent of the variation in IQ levels was inherited. He observed that within the white communities of America's racial melting pot there might also be permanent lower classes of the less intelligent.

Shying away

These scientists insist that it is futile to shy away from research in the sphere of genetic difference. The controversy cannot be resolved until all sides have been presented to the public, and public opinion cannot be developed until these views are aired.

Dr. John Livingston, dean of arts and sciences at Sacramento State, disagrees. "The completely free rain of ideas is not such an absolute value that it overrides all others," he says. "Maybe the campus is being used to legitimize views that deprive people of their fundamental rights. Given the current state of race relations in this country, an invitation to Shockley or Jensen to speak on campus is simply an assault on black dignity."



Canadian heavyweight George Chuvalo scores with a left to the jaw but was not able to stop former world champion Muhammad Ali, who won their 12-round fight on points in Vancouver on Monday night. (AP radiophoto)

Readers' letters

REMEMBERING YA'ACOV HERZOG

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — May I add a pendant of nostalgia to the garland of love with which you surrounded the memory of the late Ya'acov Herzog in your recent sympathetic testimonial.

I first met "Jackie" in Ankara, Turkey in February 1944, when, as

Special Envoy of President Roosevelt, I was vested with "authority to rescue victims of Fascism, wherever and wherever they are."

Arriving at the Ankara Palais Hotel, I was informed that Chaim Rabbi Herzog, accompanied by his young son, was confined to his room in the hotel with the flu. At

the bedside of the venerable rabbi, I was the beneficiary of much-needed counsel on the ways of the Turks and Middle East intrigue. Young Ya'acov, alert and bright-eyed, hung up sponge-like each word that issued from behind the bristling beard in the Irish brogue of his father.

How could I know then, neophyte embassy as I was, that the rabbi had come to meet secretly with Angelo Roncalli, the Apostolic Delegate of the Vatican (later to become Pope John)? Roncalli was residing in Principio, in the Princes' Island off the Marmara Sea near the Dardanelles. Some months later I was to learn that it was Rabbi Herzog who had opened a door so that when I met the Papal envoy in the island he was prepared to initiate with me "Operation Baptism." This provided baptismal certificates from numerous in Budapest, actually exit passports for some 15,000 Jews who were being prepared for their final ride to slaughter by Adolph Eichmann. (Many of these 15,000 now live in Israel.)

In 1955, on another mission for the U.S. Government, following a secret meeting with Col. Nasser in Cairo, it was Ya'acov Herzog who served as the intermediary between Moshe Shertok, then Prime Minister of Israel, and me as liaison with the Egyptian leader to initiate a formula for peace in the area. In Jerusalem, I visited Rabbi Herzog at his home on a sabbath and his blessing and counsel served as a renewal of faith and inspiration in my efforts towards pacification of the area.

In Washington in 1960, Jackie and I caught up with each other again. Jackie was serving as Israeli Minister. My friend, Robert Bedford Reams, then liaison between the CIA and Secretary of State Dulles, paid Jackie the compliment of being "the shrewdest intelligence officer in the Capital," not excluding the "Sherlock Holmes" of the Russians and the British.

My last meeting with Herzog was in Jerusalem in 1965, prior to my clandestine visits through Mandelbaum Gate for meetings in Amman, Jordan. Jackie and Teddy Kollek begged me not to expose myself to the fire of the guerrillas, "whose bullets will be waiting for you." I rejected their advice, although I was later escorted out of the Jordan capital by American Ambassador Symmes, who himself was forced some months later to leave the country as *persona non grata*.

Jackie and I corresponded to the end, although I was unaware of the creeping illness that was so prematurely to curtail the career of this valiant soldier of Israel and of humanity.

IRA HIRSCHMANN
New York, April 17.

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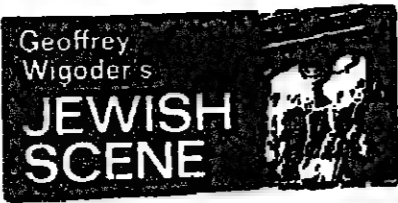
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BRIGHTER FUTURE SEEN FOR YUGOSLAV JEWRY

THE outlook for the future of Yugoslav Jewry can be seen more optimistically today than 15 years ago. Then, many were convinced that this small community would soon assimilate completely. Today new factors have appeared which have led to second thoughts. This is the conclusion reached by Miriam Steiner in an article in "Dispersion and Unity" (published by the World Zionist Organization's Organization and Information Department).

In 1941 there were approximately 41,000 Jews in Yugoslavia, of whom 4,000 were refugees from Germany and Austria. They constituted only half of one per cent of the total population. At the end of the war, only 14,000 remained alive. They came back from their hiding places, from the ranks of the partisans, and from the death camps. The Yugoslavs themselves lost two million of its people and there was great sympathy for the sufferings of the Jews.

Already at the end of 1944, the Union of Jewish Communities in Yugoslavia was established. Initially, its main efforts were turned to helping the survivors. 56 Jewish communities were reconstituted.



biennial "Jewish Almanac" which contains various aspects of research into Yugoslav Jewry as well as a literary section containing works by Yugoslav Jewish authors. The Jewish youth journal "Kadima" has a circulation of 3,000. A number of books have also been published, including works on the Holocaust and Dubnow's "Short History." In addition considerable material is produced for youth and children (generally in stencil). Among other cultural activities, special mention is made of the choirs in Belgrade and Zagreb which have won many prizes in Yugoslav festivals and have participated in the Zimriya in Israel.

An outstanding institution maintained by the Union is the Jewish Historical Museum in Belgrade. It contains 37,000 documents, 8,500 photographs and 800 artistic and museum exhibits. It incorporates an archaeological section (ancient Yugoslav Jewish history), an art section, the Archives, and a special section devoted to Yugoslav Jews in the Holocaust. It has also recorded

traditional folk-music and folklore. About a quarter of the community consists of youngsters under the age of 25. Although there are no special Jewish full-time schools, there has been intensive care for their education. Jewish kindergartens are run in Belgrade and Zagreb. The most popular and best organized Jewish youth activity are the camps which appeal to youth between the ages of 7 and 25. Every summer about 400 youngsters from all over the country, including places where there is no Jewish community, go to holiday camp on the Adriatic. The activities include study circles for Hebrew, Jewish literature, history and folklore. These have proved a most successful means of Jewish education. For the past few years, Jewish youth from neighbouring communist countries — Hungary, Rumania, Czechoslovakia — have also attended these camps and have also been joined by some young people from Western Europe. This unique encounter lends an extra dimension to the camp experience. According to Miriam Steiner the Yugoslav Jewish youth constitute quite a unified generation with ties of emotion and friendship.

The dangers of assimilation have not vanished for the handful of the 6,500 Jews remaining among a population of 20 million. But there are new factors that augur well. For one thing there are young

Jewish families in the community who have met each other in community frameworks. There are of course instances of intermarriage but in many cases this does not mean leaving the community.

The future depends on various factors. One is the continuing success of the communal endeavour. Another is the fact that Yugoslav Jews can always emigrate legally. Among the youth, there is a lack of clear aim or motivation: the prewar idealism in the direction of the establishment of a Jewish state on the one hand and of a progressive socialist community on the other is no longer relevant, and the younger generation growing up in a socialist and atheistic society lacks a sense of direction. The attitude to religion is lively — but while accepted as an integral part of Jewish history and culture, it is not accepted as dogma or as an expression of Jewish identity. Israel is not a spiritual centre but is seen as a young and healthy country in which Jews are growing up who will not allow themselves to be led to the slaughter as their parents were.

The Jewish youth of Yugoslavia, concludes the writer, are moulding their Judaism in a spontaneous fashion, basing themselves on a deepening of their knowledge of Jewish subjects and on an emotional wish with Jews of their own age in other countries of the world.

Migration allowed

After the State of Israel was established, the Yugoslav authorities confirmed that it would place no difficulties in the way of Jews who wished to migrate there — and 8,000 departed. This left no more than 6,000 Jews in Yugoslavia and it seemed that their fate would be a not-so-show assimilation. Many young Jews were intermarrying. Others who had been active in the partisan ranks felt no desire to play an active part in the Jewish community, and concentrated on their integration within the general political framework.

The Jewish leadership, which consisted mainly of the middle-aged, adjusted to what was happening in the country without compelling members to act in any way inconsistent with their personal outlooks. Their tactful policies attracted many Jews who had at first held off from affiliation. And the community's activities began to arouse increasing interest among the younger generation. It is because of this, that today — despite the small number of Jews and limited resources — rich and diversified Jewish activities are developing. The keen survival of Jewish tradition is also helped by Yugoslavia's multi-national character, in which each people and ethnic group is encouraged to foster its own culture.

Today, writes Miriam Steiner, there are 36 communities in Yugoslavia but only 10 of them carry on lively and diversified activities. The others are so small that they have scarcely any activity — even of a religious nature. The Union of Communities attaches great importance to the written word and through its publications maintains contact with every Jewish family.

No discrimination

There is no form of anti-Jewish discrimination in Yugoslavia. Jews hold positions of prestige and responsibility. The community is an integral and recognized part of the multinational Yugoslav community. Representatives of the authorities attend official Jewish functions — and never fail to recall the role played by Jews in the fight for liberation and the reconstruction of the new Yugoslavia. Various activities of the Union — such as its Museum, performances of choirs, the restoration of tombstones — require close and permanent cooperation with non-Jewish bodies.

There is a remarkably ramified publishing programme, considering the size of the community. Books published by the Union are available at general bookshops. The main publication is the monthly "Jewish Survey" which has been appearing for 20 years and has a circulation of 3,000. It contains detailed information on Jewish life in Yugoslavia — and a summary of its contents is prepared in English. A more serious publication is the

'LOCAL KIDS' APPEARING IN JERUSALEM THEATRE

By DAVID LANDAU
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TONIGHT will see the first performance, at the Mitchell Auditorium in Rehov Straus, Jerusalem, of the "Jerusalem Community Theatre's" first play. The play is called "Hagoel" and is a free adaptation of British playwright Peter Terzoli's play "Zigger-Zagger," portraying life among the football supporters' gangs which terrorize British (and Israeli) football.

The star of "Hagoel" (cf. "Hagoel") is a young mechanic from Kiryat Hayovel, without any acting or theatrical experience, but "a very great deal of talent" in the words of Helena Kaut-Howson, who directs the play. She also founded the theatre, whose actors are all untrained amateurs from various parts of Jerusalem.

Miss Kaut-Howson, 32, came to Israel last year with a considerable theatrical reputation behind her. Born in Poland, she was on the stage at the age of eight, as the child lead in Ida Kaminska's Polish Jewish State Theatre. She studied at the Warsaw Theatre School and at Warsaw University, and met her husband, film producer Richard Howson, in London in 1964 while touring with the Kaminska company. He returned with her to Poland, but was virtually thrown out a year later, and they settled in London. Helena went to the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art (RADA) to study direction. Soon she was directing RADA plays, and productions at the Unity Theatre in north London, which "specializes" in plays with a social message (Miss Kaut-Howson is a confirmed socialist).

Avant-garde

Lately, she made her name as the director of a series of plays at the King's Head, an avant-garde "pub-theatre" in London, put on by "Stockyard Theatre," a group of theatre-makers interested in "social" plays. The specialty of the Stockyard plays is that each performance is followed by a free discussion among the audience. The result — and this is vital to Miss Kaut-Howson — is that the plays attract young people who would not otherwise go to the theatre.

Among those who saw and were impressed by the Stockyard productions were Israeli authors Aharon Megged and Moshe Shamir (the

one was Cultural Attache, the other headed the Jewish Agency Aliya Department in London). When Miss Kaut-Howson came up with her idea of a community theatre workshop in Israel, Megged wrote an enthusiastic recommendation to Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kolek.

After a pilot visit last summer, Miss Kaut-Howson wrote — with perception and accuracy — of (Israeli) theatre: "Despite extensive touring and impressive attendance figures... it is nevertheless an 'elitist' theatre, with little relevance to social reality, and even less appeal to the younger generation..." What she proposed was "a committed theatre," put on by the committed, so to speak, and designed to appeal to a far wider audience than the "elite."

Habimah offer

In November 1971, with a £10,000 grant from the Hatzrut and another £2,000 from the Ministry of Education and Culture, she decided to begin at once with a play — turning down, for the moment, a starring offer from Habimah. She opened her theatre workshop at Beit Taylor, the Labour Council building in Kiryat Hayovel. The Hatzrut published posters announcing that: "Apart from interest in community problems, no experience is required. Nevertheless, it was mainly semi-professionals and students who were attracted at first, and it was only later that the 'local kids' drifted in from the streets, and found, to their amazement, that the workshop had something of real interest to offer them. Now, there are a score of 'actors' and technicians, and a chorus of 40."

"Hagoel" is a musical, with some of the songs written or adapted by members of the cast. Some of the scenes, too, evolved in an impromptu way. For instance, in "Zigger-Zagger" there is a scene where hoodlums attack a black girl on a bus. The "cast" spontaneously improvised an attack on Russian immigrants instead. The youngsters, who have never been abroad, and certainly never adapted a play, had come up with the sad but perfectly accurate analogy.

Miss Kaut-Howson's present budget is of course wholly inadequate. But she has not complained, or asked for more. She has "not even dared"

to discuss the destination of the proceeds from the two performances arranged for tonight and tomorrow. She had wanted tickets to be given away free, or sold for a nominal sum, but the Hatzrut officials explained that if the show were free no one would think it worth coming. So the seats are £13 each.

The future of the community theatre workshop depends to a large extent, of course, on the success of this first venture. Success, and concomitant publicity will bring more young people — and more "raw" acting talent to the workshop. Miss Kaut-Howson has hopes of commissioning an original Israeli play on social theme of particular local interest. She also wants to take "Hagoel" on tour.

Despite her work with the fledgling community theatre, Miss Kaut-Howson finds time to work on a Ph.D. thesis at Tel Aviv University — the subject is "Theatre and Politics." Her husband, Richard, has produced a documentary film for Israel Television, and is now working on a film for Hadassah Hospital.

Jewish education researcher dies

Special to The Jerusalem Post

Dr. Uriah Zevi Engelman, who was director of research at the American Association for Jewish Education for more than 10 years, died recently aged 77. In 1952 he started to compile a National Study of Jewish Education in the U.S., together with Prof. Oscar Janowsky, for the American Association. After seven years of study of 37 typical American communities, he wrote, in conjunction with Alexander M. Dushkin, a book which interpreted the study.

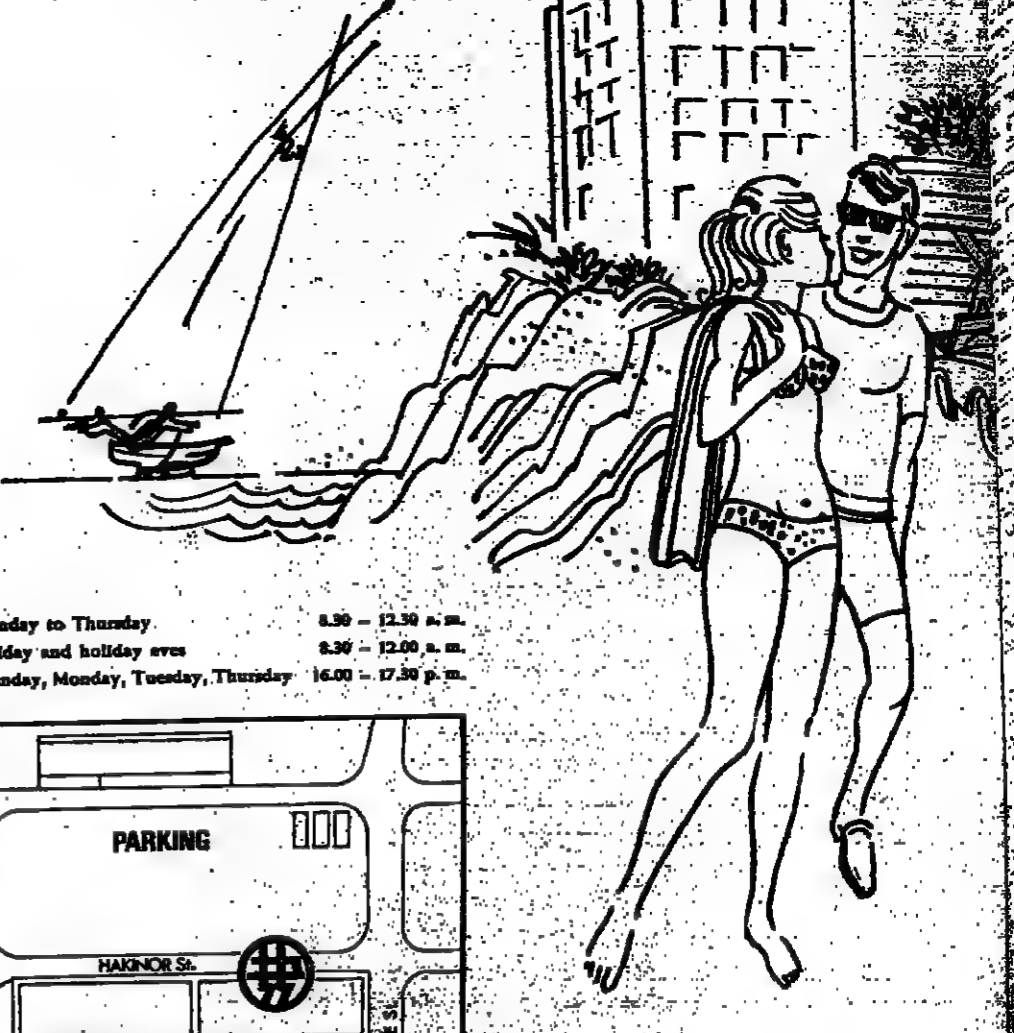
For the 1962 World Conference on Jewish Education in Jerusalem, he prepared the report on education in the Diaspora.

When he retired from the American Association, he began work in the Institute of Contemporary Jewry at the Hebrew University, contributing some basic documentary materials for the students, including an annotated bibliography of Jewish education in Europe 1914-1962.

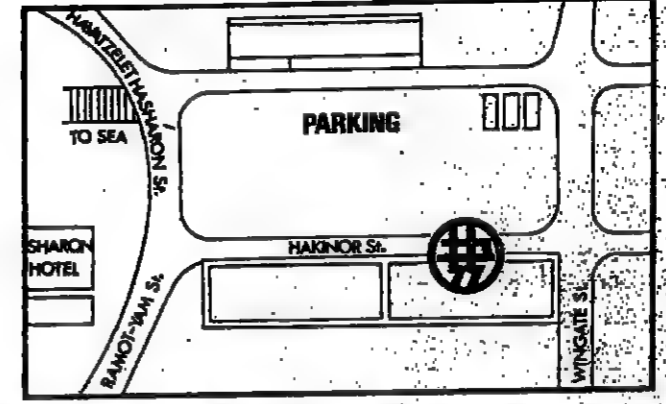
Ill health compelled him to return to live in Florida.

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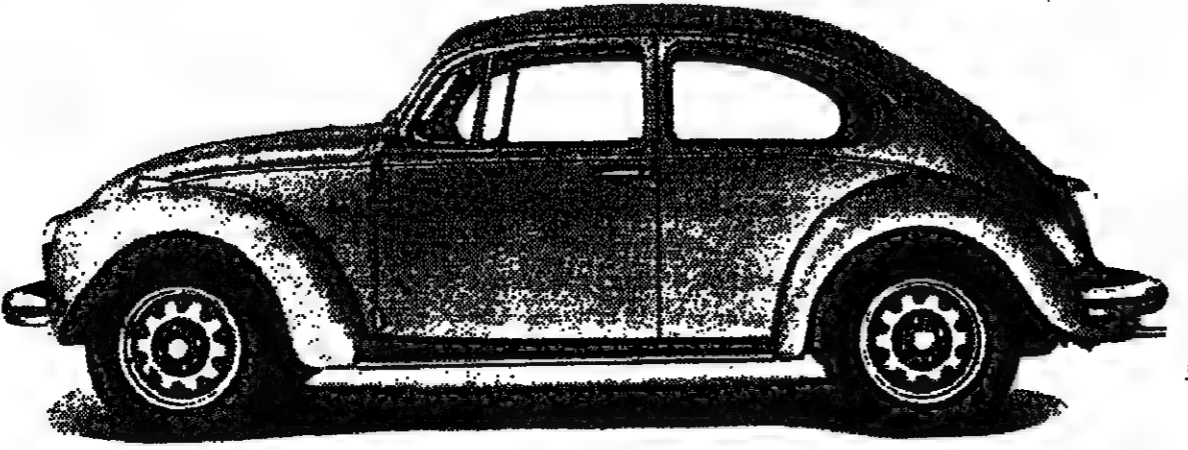
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Specialist

Business and Finance



Foreign currency reserves have reached a new record and are still growing. MOSHE ATER explains how this happened, despite gloomy predictions. He stresses the role of increased immigration.

plains how this happened, despite gloomy predictions. He stresses the role of increased immigration.

HOW THE MIRACLE HAPPENED

In the past few years Israel's balance of payments has changed less dramatically than her security and economic situation. In 1969, dollar reserves were dwindling rapidly. When they dipped below what was officially labelled the "safety line," bankers and economists advocated retrenchment in order to stave off disaster. When Mr. Ater returned to the helm at the treasury, he began by going abroad to look for salvation, and no Budget was published for 1970 because of the uncertainty of the situation.

changes have taken place in our invisible foreign trade accounts. Before the Six Day War, income from service exports was insignificant. Since then it has become an important item, largely owing to the rapid expansion of Israel's merchant marine and of tourist traffic. In the mid-'60s the net income from these sources covered only a fraction of the trade deficit, while currently it may offset close to one-quarter of it.

immigrants and returning residents. Between 1969 and 1972 (forecast) each of these three revenue items has soared by about \$100m. a year. (The forecast for transfers included in the 1972 Budget envisages a smaller increase, but there is reason to believe that, like last year's, it is a underestimate.)

In 1969 the three items amounted to \$390m. net; in 1972 they may top \$720m. Defence apart, one can say that Israel's foreign trade deficit — including invisibles — is fully covered by world Jewry. Since the U.S. Government credits Israel one-half of the defence expenditure, restitutions, foreign investments, and loans from other sources (including about \$40m. a year from the German Government) provide us with foreign currency to spare. Incidentally, the increase in foreign debt (long and medium term) apart from the Independence Bonds and the U.S. credits averaged \$165m. in the past two years (1970-71) but is expected to drop to a fraction of that in 1972.

annual rate of about \$500m. (and intends to increase it) and that it has been able to raise the huge donations it receives by stressing the needs of immigration — in particular from the U.S.S.R. "Jews everywhere are giving money for absorbing immigration," says Mr. Ariele Dulzain, the Jewish Agency Treasurer. "Communities abroad have pledged themselves not only to increase their contributions to that end, but also to advance \$75m. on account of the next five years in order to provide for the urgent needs of newcomers. And for the first time, we are raising a substantial amount — IL100m. — from donors in this country. It is the immigrants who are financing Israel's economy, not the other way round."



Gaza Strip residents crossing into Israel are still searched, although they no longer require entry permits. Some 2,000 Gazans more than usual crossed the checkpoints on Sunday, when the new regulations took effect. (Reicher)

Today, our chief worry is too much foreign currency pouring into the economy and increasing the already excessive home demand. Our dollar reserves have reached a new record, and are still growing. At the end of March, the central bank's reserves amounted to \$851m., as compared with \$361m. at the end of 1970 and \$715m. at the end of 1971. Foreign currency balances held by commercial banks have increased from about \$250m. to about \$600m. over the past four years.

It is common knowledge that to cover this deficit, Israel has resorted largely to foreign aid, charity and borrowing abroad. But it is worth while looking at the way this has been accomplished. One major contribution has been the long-term credit provided by the U.S. Government in various forms (sale of farm surpluses, Exim-bank loans, straight Government loans, and — recently — plain grant-in-aid). Up to three years ago this item was running at an annual average — net of repayments — of \$43m. In the period 1970-72 it is expected to top \$350m. The increase has just about offset the increased cost of defence purchases abroad over those years.

IT is astonishing how little aware most people are of the crucial support extended to Israel by Jews abroad. It is the more astonishing in view of the current discussion concerning the treatment of new immigrants, who — it is often argued — get accommodation at the expense of local residents. The argument sounds ludicrous when one considers that the Jewish Agency alone is currently spending at an

Incidentally, one cannot help feeling that this contribution of world Jewry to Israel's balance of payments is deliberately understated. Little information is available about the sums brought — and spent here — by immigrants and foreign residents, but they are said to have amounted to \$115m. last year. The Bonds revenue is habitually lumped with other loans. And most of the Jewish Agency's expenditure is incorporated in the Government's budget, creating the illusion that the Government is also the source of the money provided by the various funds.

THE miracle of our balance of payments resolves itself, therefore, as follows: in the past two years we increased our foreign debt by about \$1,450m., half of it American credits, and the rest equally divided between Bonds and other loans. We got a boost from German restitutions and a smaller one from the revival in foreign investments. But the main factor has been increased immigration, which has poured into our economy over \$1,000m. of private transfers and donations to national institutions, providing us with dollar resources over and above our current requirements. These factors are likely to persist for some time to come.

Eartha sends love to Bloemfontein

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa matter, the city fathers declined (AP). — Entertainer Eartha Kitt to amend rules which bar non-whites from the auditorium stage under the nation's strict racial segregation laws. Miss Kitt said: "There is no place in the world where the door of negotiations is ever closed completely. I would love to perform in Bloemfontein. It seems so unfair that everybody should be punished because of the attitude of only a few people..."

Too robust for Mozart



Subscription concert No. 5 by the Israel Chamber Ensemble, conducted by Bruno Campanella, was held at the Tel Aviv, Beit Haseva, April 25. The programme included: Mozart, Violin Concerto No. 2 in D Major, K. 211; Schubert, "Ode for Napoleon" for soprano, strings and piano; Haydn Symphony No. 52 in C Major.

was no softness in the second movement and the playfulness and almost rustic charm of the third movement remained at least partly hidden in the score. "Ode for Napoleon," one of Schoenberg's two ventures into "political" music, did not make a very great impact. There is nothing particularly impressive in this piece, but the mixed impression derived from the performance can also be explained by the inefficiency of Mr. Zohar's narration. He had a few very impressive moments and his rhythmic accuracy and deep understanding of this music should be fully appreciated but his voice failed to carry in spite of the amplification. I think that a clear, high-pitched voice that would have been more capable of providing contrast to the thick and opaque texture of Schoenberg than Mr. Zohar's deep basso.

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Violinist Miriam Fried has not performed for some time and her recent appearance aroused great interest. But what she gave us was at least partly disappointing. There is no doubt that she is a very fine violinist with great technical resources and a substantial tone, and her presentation was flawless. But it was a harsh, uncompromising, rigorous, even slightly aggressive, performance. Miss Fried demonstrated a robustness which might be perfectly right in Bartok or Prokofiev but cannot be reconciled with Mozart's charm and elegance. There

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